Numb. 181.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Thurſday, May 11. to Thurſday, May 18. 1732.

The following Piece, privately ſent to me, I have communicated to ſeveral Ingenious Gentlemen, who are of Opinion it is written by ſome old experienc'd Engineer; and that, as it contains ſome Inventions wholly new, and which may be of great Uſe, it ought by all Means to be made publick.

A Method to make ſhallow freſh Rivers navigable, for Skows, Flats, Barges, *and ſuch like Veſſels.*

I Premiſe, 1. That in Times of great *Freſhes* the Water will run ſo ſwift, that it will not be worth while to pretend to navigate up the Stream: But the Thing I propoſe is, to go up with Eaſe in *ſhallow* places and *rocky* Places, when the Waters are lower; alſo to go up and down *Falls*. 2. That in moſt of our freſh Rivers there are places, (and in ſome for ſeveral Miles together,) where ſuch Veſſel, once in them, can go up and down with Eaſe, except in a Time of a great Freſh. 3. I do not ſuppoſe that all that I have here propoſed may be ſpeedily uſed here in *America*, till People grow more numerous and able, *&c.* But ſome part is now very needful, and eaſily done.

Now as to Falls. Make a *Side-dam* or *Wall* with Stone, made moderately tight with Pebbleſtones and courſe Gravel mixed in as you build it: Let this be made *lengthways* with the Stream, near the Shore, leaving but Room for your Veſſels to go between that and the Shore. According to the Convenience of the Place, it may, in ſome places, be made on the Shore, till you come near the Top of the Fall. If the Fall be a long Deſcent, it muſt be made from the Top, or upper End of it, the whole Length; and ſo far below the Fall that the Veſſels you intend, may come from below, in between ſuch Wall and the Shore, ſo far as to ſhut a Gate behind 'em. Hang a Gate, to turn on Hinges, or on the Bottom Sill, *&c.* like a great Barn-door, wide enough for your Veſſel to paſs through; one at the lower End of your Wall or Side-dam; another at the upper end; and as many between as the Place will require. The more Gates there are, the leſs you need to raiſe your Wall. *N. B.* For a Veſſel that draws but two Foot deep of Water, it will ſeldom require a Wall more than three Foot high below each Gate, except the Deſcent be very ſteep, but ſtill it muſt be kept in a Level at the Top, till you come to the next Gate below. Theſe Gates muſt not ſhut quite to the Bottom-Sill; but be ſupplied with a Plank for a Shuttle or Draw-gate, which may hang on the Gate, to draw or ſhut as occaſion calls. *Now to go up*; Go in at your loweſt Gate; ſhut it tight after you: Draw the Shuttles of all your upper Gates, and let the Place you are in fill, till it raiſe you high enough to go in at the next Gate. The Water being now ſtill, that Gate will eaſily open. Go in, and ſhut it, as before, and riſe into the next, and ſo on, till you get thro' the laſt. If there be Danger of the Current drawing you down the Fall, continue your Wall ſtill till you get above the Danger: Here you need take no Care to make it tight, nor very high.

If your Fall be ſteep, you muſt begin ſo far below as to have Gates enough to riſe to the Top of the Fall, by that time you get to it; Leaving between every Gate the length of your intended Veſſels, and the width of your Gates. If it be deep under a ſteep Fall, you may roll in Stones and Rocks till you fill the Place you want, and build it as much higher as you need; and toward the upper part make it tight with ſmall Stones, Pebbles and coarſe Gravel.

But in ſome of our Rivers, the Difficulty is in Places running *ſwift* but *ſhallow*; and that, in ſome Rivers, a great way together: Alſo in ſome Places Ledges of *Rocks* lie croſs the the River. To help this latter, ſome dig and blow up the Rocks to make a Road for Veſſels: But, whatever they may think, the Water deſcends in ſuch Places, and where it is cleared, it will run much ſwifter than in any other Part of the River: So that it muſt require a *vaſt* Strength to force a laden Veſſel up ſuch a Place. Now, where ſuch Road is cleared, let them but hang ſuch a Gate below, and another above, ſupported with Walls of Stone, to faſten

faſten 'em; and this will turn the Courſe of the Water from the Place, ſo that you may go up ſtill and eaſy, and down ſafely. But becauſe of the Deſcent, you muſt have ſomething of a Wall next the River, to keep *off* ſo much Water, as that your lower Gate may open; and to keep *in* ſo much, as that your upper Gate may open.

Again, In ſhallow Places, there is always a *Deſcent*, or the Water would ſurely run ſlow and deep; for where it runs *ſlow* there is *ſome* Deſcent. Where it runs only too ſwift, ſuppoſe it deſcend one Foot, it will coſt many a heavy Tugg, to raiſe a Skow drawing two foot of Water, that Foot, againſt a ſtrong Current; and ſo much the worſe if it be *more*. Now for ſo ſmall an Aſcent, a low Wall and low Gates is enough; which the Water may cover deep in Freſhes, for then there will be no uſe for 'em: And Ice, which only runs at ſuch Times, will paſs clean over.

If the Fault be in the Shallowneſs, or the ſwift Current continue a long way in the River, then caſt a Dam of Stone acroſs the River where the Difficulty begins.

If you need riſe but a Foot or two, you need not make your Dam much higher, and that in the Bottom of the River. For Strength, let it be made wide, and the Stones placed well, that the Water may go ſmooth over; and let no Stones be taken from below it, to make it, leſt it gully below and weaken it. Here a ſmall Side-Dam and two Gates muſt be uſed. In ſome Places a Dam laid quartering up the Stream, need not reach above half way over the River. I know a ſmall River raiſed about four Foot, by a Mill-Dam, which makes it too deep to ride over, near four Miles above.

If ſuch Places continue a long way in the River, it is better to make more ſuch Dams, and make 'em low, than to have a few high ones: Becauſe it is much cheaper done, and Boats may go down over them in a Freſh, and low Gates, as aforementioned, will anſwer; and it will be ſafer.

But if the Dams be made high, it will make the Water run proportionably the ſlower.

And, in all, the Conveniency of the Places, and the Rockyneſs or looſneſs of the Bottom is to be conſidered. But a skilful Man can tell beſt what is beſt in any River, when he ſees the Place, eſpecially in a dry Time.

In a River much uſed, the Charge of Teams and other Things to draw up Veſſels, would ſoon be more than making theſe Conveniences. And the Labour between the Gates, is no more than to thruſt a like Veſſel along in a ſtill Mill-pond; and, if well done, the Gates would be no more Trouble than ſo many Pairs of Bars, to open and ſhut for a Cart or Waggon.

When you go down thro' theſe Gates; Shut your ſecond Gate, and draw the Shuttle of the upper one; let that fill, and your upper Gate will open; go in, and ſhut it after you, and draw the Shuttle of the next Gate, till you lower level with the Water below; then open and go through, *&c.*

If there be need to go over *Mill-Dams* with ſuch Veſſels: Make a Side-dam or Coop below, with a Gate, as before; to raiſe the Water ſo high as the Water above the Damm: take down the Top of the Dam, ſo wide and ſo deep as you need, and ſupply it with a Gate as before,

In this Method ſome Rivers may be made navigable to the furtheſt Branches. For ſmall Streams, where the Profit will anſwer, may be thus made navigable. And the Damms for it may be made Mill-Damms; And the Mill loſe no more than one Coopfull of Water for each Veſſel that paſſes through.

To be continued in our next.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, Feb. 1. N. S. The King's Order for ſhutting up the little Church Yard of St. Medard, where the Abbot Paris lies interr'd, is as follows, *viz.*

HIS Majeſty being informed of all that has paſſed, and does ſtill paſs every day, in one of the Church Yards of the Pariſh of St. Medard, and namely, upon occaſion of the pretended involuntary Motions and Agitations of divers Perſons, who affect to expoſe themſelves there as publick Spectacles; His Majeſty thought fit to iſſue his Orders for ſeizing ſeveral of them, and examining them by a conſiderable Number of Phyſicians and Surgeons, that they might make their Report, and give their Judgment concerning the Cauſe and Nature of the ſaid Motions and Agitations: Which having been executed, the ſaid Phyſicians and Sargeons have unanimouſly atteſted and declared, that the ſaid Motions have nothing of Convulſive or Supernatural, but that they are entirely Voluntary on the part of the ſaid Perſons: whence it follows, that they have manifeſtly endeavour'd to raiſe an Illuſion, and to impoſe upon the credulity of the People. His Majeſty judges it neceſſary, abſolutely to put a Stop to ſuch a Scandal, and to the Concourſe of the People, which is indeed become a continual Occaſion of Licentious Diſcourſe, Robberies and Libertiniſm of all ſorts; and he was the more readily inclined to take this Reſolution, becauſe he ſhall thereby prevent all Contravention and Diſobedience to the Mandate iſſued by the Archbiſhop of Paris the 15th of July. Having ſeen the Reports, dated the 11th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 23d of Jan. ſigned by the Phyſicians and Surgeons, whoſe Names are thereunto ſubſcribed; his Majeſty has ordained, and does ordain, that the Gate of the little Church Yard of the Pariſh of St. Medard ſhall be and remain always ſhut; he forbids the opening of it unleſs in Caſe of a Funeral; and likewiſe forbids all Perſons, of what Rank or Condition ſoever they may be, to aſſemble in the Streets by which that Church Yard is ſurrounded, or in other Streets, Places

or

or Houſes; the Whole upon pain of Diſobedience, and even of exemplary Puniſhment, if the Caſe requires it: We enjoin the Sieur Herault, Counſellor of State, Lieutenant General de Police *of the City, Provoſtſhip, and Viſcounty of Paris, to ſee to the Execution of the preſent Ordinance, which ſhall be read, publiſhed, and ſet up, in all the Places where it ſhall be thought neceſſary.* Done at *Verſailles*, the 27th of *Jan.* 1732. Signed *LEWIS. And underneath*, Phelyppeaux.

A Letter from a Gentleman in London, *to his Friend in the Country.*

My good Friend, Jan. 3. 1731.

THOUGH I could not convince you when laſt in London, of the reality of Le Blon's Invention, I doubt not but you will open your eyes by peruſing the Tranſactions of the Royal Society lately publiſhed, which I have ſent you by the Carrier; for among other Curioſities you will find an Account of the Theoretical Part of Le Blon's Diſcovery, and his Improvements of it in the Mechanical Part of weaving Tapeſtry, even ſuch that far ſurpaſſeth all wrought Tapeſtry in Beauty, Fineneſs and Cheapneſs, exactly according to his Propoſal.

I am well informed by the moſt knowing Perſons, that this Undertaking of Tapeſtry will be a Treaſure for England, and coveted by all the Curious every where abroad: For Le Blon has copied the Cartoons of Raphael at Hampton Court ſo exquiſitely fine, that when they are woven in Tapeſtry, they will be the Wonder of the World, as Gentlemen of the beſt Taſte, both Engliſh and Foreigners that have travelled, have aſſured me, and have diſpos'd me to joyn with them in admiring Le Blon's Performances both in Painting and Tapeſtry. For when they carried me to ſee his amazing Copies of the Cartoons, and explain'd their Excellencies, and ſhew'd me the Weaver producing with the Shuttle exactly what the Painter made in the Pattern; I readily gave in to their Judgment, viz. *That Rome and all Italy, the Gobelines at Paris, the Netherlands and other Countries, will be juſtly ſurpriſed to find that our Engliſh Loom can produce Decorations which they could never perform; and that their famous wrought Tapeſtries after the ſaid Cartoons, and their admired Prints copied after Raphael, will be all obſcured by our Engliſh Manufacture.*

They alſo aſſure me, that ſeveral Foreign Nations would have given any Money for this Invention, which Providence has reſerved for the Honour of our Country.

I hope therefore, when you ſee me next, you will allow me to triumph over your Infidelity, and will own that your other Friends at London, who gravely railed at this Undertaking as impracticable, were ſolemn Numſculls, and by their affected Caution have impoſed upon themſelves and you too; nay, even upon the Publick, in calumniating an excellent thing, only becauſe they could not comprehend it.

I long to hear from you, and wiſhing you a good New Year, I conclude, SIR,

Your Friend and Servant.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 18.

Friday Evening laſt, Francis Harris, a young Lad, Apprentice to Capt. Richmond, being about to draw Water to wet the Decks of the Veſſel, fell overboard into the River, and was inſtantly drowned.

The ſame Night one William Young, upon ſome Difference with his Wife, and being diſguiſed in Liquor, went voluntarily into the Delaware, and drowned himſelf.

And on Monday laſt, one William Whitifin, hanged himſelf near Whitemarſh in a Saplin: 'Tis ſaid he was ſeen a little in Drink on Horſeback not long before; but no Body can tell what induc'd him to deſtroy himſelf.

Saturday laſt arrived here 34 Dutch Paſſengers, being thoſe who came into Marthas Vineyard half ſtarved in December laſt. They have ſince been in Boſton, where they ſay the People took them into their Houſes, and uſed them very kindly, ſo that many of them were at no Charge all the while they waited for a Paſſage; and moreover, a Collection was made among the Inhabitants for their Relief, by which 200 l. was gathered and given to them. The Captain who brought them from Holland, was proſecuted there on their Account; but the Accuſations againſt him (contain'd in the Letter publiſh'd here) not being made good, he was acquitted, and has ſince arreſted thoſe Five who ſign'd the Letter, for Damages, and they are forc'd to remain behind to anſwer his Action. 'Tis ſaid the People who are arrived here, complain almoſt as much of being abus'd by thoſe Five, who were the chief Perſons among them, as they in their Letter did of the Captain.

Thurſday laſt, the Body of the young Lad, Son of Samuel Burroughs, who was drowned with his Father, by falling thro' the Ice near this City laſt January, came aſhore at the Landing belonging to their Plantation, ſeveral Miles from hence. And 'tis remarkable, that tho' he has been near Four Months in the Water, he was not more alter'd than if he had been drowned but a Day.

By the Votes of the Houſe of Commons, it appears, That the Lords of Trade have laid before the Houſe the Minutes of the laſt Aſſembly of the Maſſachuſetts; and they were ordered to lie on the Table to be peruſed by the Members. But to what End this was done, we cannot yet learn.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Sloop Tace, Capt. Haskins, who ſail'd from Carolina the firſt of February laſt, bound for this Place, and has been ever ſince miſſing, ſuppoſed to be loſt.

Rhodeiſland, May 1. 1732.

THIS is to inform you of our diſmal Paſſage, in which we met with the moſt violent Storms. We loſt our Rudder two Months ago, carried away our Bowſprit, and our Larboard Side was ſtove in, breaking the Timbers ſhort off to the Deck from the Chains clear aft. Our Proviſion was all expended, ſave Water, which with the Rice we had on board, made a ſhift to ſupport us; but the Weather being exceſſive bad, we could make a Fire but ſeldom, ſometimes once in a Week. When we had been out nine Weeks, we met with Capt. Pearſon of Whitehaven, and he ſpar'd us a Cask of Beef, a Cask of Water, ſome Bread, and ſome Twine to mend our Sails, which were always ſplitting. He parted from us with a fair Gale, and we we were forc'd to go as the Wind drove us, deſigning to make for the firſt Land. Three Weeks after we met with ſeveral Whalemen, and wrote by one of them who was bound to Boſton. But we having ſoutherly Winds, made the Land ſhortly after; and the People of Rhodeiſland hearing of us, a Gentleman ſent a Shallop out, which tow'd us into this Harbour, and up to the Wharff. We hope to ſee you ſoon, after we have got a new Rudder and Bowſprit, and clean'd our Veſſel, &c.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.

Sloop Catherine & Ann, Dunkan Murray, from Maryland.
Ship Two Brothers, Thomas Lemeurier, from New-Caſtle.
Sloop George, George Dickinſon, from Maryland.
Sloop Neptune, John Selby, from Ditto.
Ship Norris, Thomas Lloyd, from Boſton.

Entred outwards.

Ship Diamond, John Hopkins, for Barbadoes.
Snow Mary-Ann, Lab. Pearce, for St. Kitts.
Ship William, James Oſwald, for Madera.
Sloop Sarah, Richard Gilbert, for Jamaica.

Cleared.

Snow Juliana, Edward Butler, to Antigua.
Snow Lovely Hannah, John Wilcocks, to Newfoundland.
Sloop Deborah, John Jennings, to Barbadoes.
Sloop Æneas, Jarard Smith, to Jamaica.

Our Correſpondent Traveller, *will excuſe our not inſerting his Letter this Week, the Copy being ſomehow loſt or miſlaid.*

Buried in the ſeveral Burying-Grounds of this City in a Week paſt.

Church	0.	Baptiſts			0.
Quakers	1.	Strangers	Whites		1.
Presbyterians	0.		Blacks		3.

Prices of the following Goods, Wheat 2 s. 8 d. Flour 8s. Midling Bread 12s. Mixt ditto 10s.. Brown ditto 9s. Rum 2 s. 4 d. Mellaſſes 17 d.

Advertiſements.

For BARBADOES directly,

THE *Ship* John & Anna, *James Shirley, Maſter, will ſail with all Expedition, having already one half of her Lading engaged. Any Gentlemen, Merchants or others, having a mind to tranſport themſelves or Goods, may apply to* John Reynell *at his Store in Waterſtreet, or to ſaid Commander on board ſaid Ship, now lying at* W. Fiſhbourn's *Wharff, with whom they may agree on reaſonable Terms.*

Philadelphia, 9th of 3d mo. 1732.

A Likely young Negro Fellow, about 19 or 20 Years of Age, to be diſpoſed of: He is very fit for Labour, being us'd to Plantation Work, and has had the Small-Pox. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

To be Sold,

A Choice Tract of Land well ſtored with Timber and Wood, having a good Stone Quarry *thereon; containining* 407 *Acres, a conſiderable Part whereof is fit to be cultivated into Meadow, ſcituate in the Northern Liberties, between this Place and Frankfort, diſtant hence about* 3 *miles and a half, bounded to the Weſtward above a Mile upon Frankford Creek. Whoever has a Mind to purchaſe the ſame, may agree with* William Rawle. *Philadelphia,* 11th, 3 mo. 1732.

RUN away the 29th of April laſt from Thomas Lindley *of* Philadelphia *Smith, a Servant Man named* John Roe, *aged about* 25 *Years, a luſty well ſet man, of a pale complexion, full noſe and large heavy eyes. Had on a fine Hat, brown natural Wigg, plain brown drugget Coat, light colour'd Kerſey Waſtecoat, dark cloth Breeches, grey worſted Stockings and old Shoes (went in Company with a woman of ſhort ſtature, brown Complexion, long noſe, and has a large ſcar on one of her Arms) Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have* Twenty Shillings *Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by* Thomas Lindley.

RUN away the 20th of April, from John Riley *near Cheſter, a Servant Man named* Henry Edwards, *a Weſt-countryman, by Trade a Wool-Comber, tall and ſlim, with good dark brown Hair, and writes a pretty good hand. He had on a new ſnuff-colour'd homeſpun Coat and Jacket with braſs Buttons, Leather Breeches, an old Shirt, woollen Stockins near the colour of his clothes, old Shoes and a Felt Hat. He had near Three Pounds in his Pocket, and was ſeen the ſame Night at 9 a clock, at Mr.* Dunning's *the* George *Inn, in this City. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, and gives Notice to his Maſter, or to* Abraham Prat *of* Philadelphia, *ſhall have* Five Pounds *Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by* John Riley.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of John Roberts, *late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, who do not forthwith diſcharge their reſpective Debts, muſt without Delay be ſued by the Executors.* John White, *and* John Cadwalader.

April 27. 1732.

RUN away from Richard Wright, *April* 17. *a Servant Man named* William Cole, *aged about* 24 *Years, a little ſhort Man, with a ſmooth Face, freſh-colour'd, and has ſhort black Hair. Had on an old Beaver Hat, and a grey Kerſey Coat with braſs Buttons, a light-colour'd cloth Great Coat with a Cape, and one Corner of the Coat torn off, leather Breeches, ozenbrigs Shirt, grey yarn Stockings, ſtrong Shoes, and has a ſmall Lock on one of his Legs. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have* Forty Shillings Reward, *and reaſonable Charges paid by* R. Wright.

A Servant Man's Time for two Years, to be diſpoſed of. He is by Trade a Carpenter, and a good Workman. Enquire of John Baker, *Houſe-Carpenter, in Arch-ſtreet, who is engaged for England aſſoon as poſſible.*

To be Sold,

THirty Acres of Land, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, *near* Edward Horn's *Plantation. Whoſoever has a mind to buy, may enquire of* George Bringhurſt *at* Germantown, *and know further.*

CHOICE Flour of *Muſtard-Seed*, in Bottles, very convenient for ſuch as go to Sea; to a little of which if you put hot Water, and ſtop it up cloſe, you will have ſtrong Muſtard, fit to uſe, in 15 minutes. Sold at the New Printing-Office near the Market, at 1 *s.* per Bot.

To be ſold,

BY William Hudſon, James Steel, George Fitzwater, and Samuel Bickley, Executors of Abraham Bickley deceas'd, the following Tracts of Land, being of his Eſtate in Weſt Jerſey, viz.

1150 Acres lying on Poketunk Creek, that runs into Delaware.

820 Acres on Peſſyunk River, 12 miles from Eilzabeth Town.

520 Acres on Rauckaway River, joining to James Bullens and W. Penn's Land.

512 Acres in Hunterdon County, bought of Thomas Wetherill.

2511 Acres lying on both ſides of Tokhokkonetkong a Branch of Delaware in Hunterdon County.

950 Acres on Monmouth River, alias Alloway's Creek, about 4 or 5 Miles from Salem.

50 Acres of Marſh belonging to the ſaid Tract, lying on the ſaid Creek, to which Land and Marſh the Creek is navigable.

To be Sold,

A Griſt-Mill with two Pair of Stones (having now a frame Dam found by Experience to be good and Subſtantial, and in a better Condition than it hath been for above twelve Years,) Alſo a good Dwelling-Houſe, a Store, and a Coopers Shop, with about 60 *Acres of Land, part whereof is clear'd, and an Orchard containing about* 60 *bearing Apple Trees, at Salisbury Town upon the Head of Duck-Creek, diſtant a quarter of a Mile from navigable Water, accounted* 37 *Miles from New-Caſtle. Any Perſon that has a mind to purchaſe, may apply to* Joſeph Rawle *at the ſaid Town of Salisbury, or to* William Rawle *in Philadelphia.*

JUST Imported, *and to be ſold by* William Rawle, *Good Rum, Mellaſſes, Sugar, Caſes of Bottles, Cocoa Nuts, Coffee, and Old Iron, very reaſonably.*

WHereas Mr. JOHN CRANLEY, *ſome Years ago of the City of* WINTON, *Upholſterer, his Relations cannot tell where he now liveth; this is to give Notice, whoever can tell where the above Mr.* John Cranley *doth now live, and will let Mr.* Samuel Smith, *Draper in* Winchester, *know, they ſhall have* Five Guineas *Reward paid by the ſaid* Samuel Smith.

N. B. *The above Mr.* John Cranley *is a little Black Man, a Dimple in his Chin, ſings fine, is about forty Years old; he ſerved his Apprenticeſhip at* London, *and is ſuppoſed to be in* Pennſylvania.

THIS is to give notice, that Hendrick van Bebber, *who has practiſed as* Doctor of Phyſick, *with good ſucceſs many Years, is moved hither, and offers his ſervice to all perſons who ſhall have occaſion for him in any diſtemper whatſoever. He himſelf prepares the beſt and ſureſt chymical medicines, to be uſed ſucceſsfully and without any danger: Specially is of him to be had the renovum'd* Sal mirabile, (*wonderful in its virtues for* Fevers *and* Dropſie) *and other ſelect remedies. He lives in* Lætitia Court, *in the ſame houſe with Mr.* Arend Haſſert, *Merchant,* Philadelphia.

ALEPPO INK,

FOR the true ſtaining Black, equal to any Sort of Ink whatever; and far exceeding all other Sorts in the Laſtingneſs of its Colour: So that no Ink is ſo proper as this for Records, Deeds, and other Writings which ought to endure. Sold at the New Printing-Office, Price 1 *s.* Bottle. Where alſo you may have good common Ink.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where Advertiſements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.